VOL. IX.—NO. 137.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE ALABAMA.

Important Statement of the Messrs. Laird-Who Built the Rebel Privateer-How She was Fitted Out and Pre-

> pared to Demolish the American Shipping.

To the Editor of the London Times:-

We have hitherto refrained from answering any of the attacks made upon us as builders of the Alabams, not wishing to prejudice in any way the negotiations entered into between the Government of this country and the United States, which, if they had been concluded in a satisfactory manner, would probably have led to an inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the building of ships and supply of war materials by various parties to Northern and Southern beligerents during the American war, and thereby have given us an opportunity of explaining thereby have given us an opportunity of explaining the part we took in building and delivering the Ala-

bama at this port.
The Johnson-Clarendon Convention having been rejected by the United States, we think the time has come to remove the erroneous impressions that have prevailed on this subject, as it cannot be to the advantage of the country that unfounded statements as to this one transaction should remain uncontra-dicted, and be used adversely to this country, while the larger question of the assistance in naval, mili-tary, and other supplies rendered to the North as well as the South during the war should be hushed up. The allegations made, and so often repeated that many people believe them, are—that we not only built, but armed, manned, and equipped the Alabama to cruise against the Northern States, and therefore committed an illegal act; and that to induce us to enter into such arrangements we were paid an extravagant price for the ship and machinery.

We shall therefore proceed to show that these atements are unfounded, and that the contract to build the Alabama was entered into by us in the usual course of our business as a mere commercial transaction, and at a price moderate for vessels of her class, the firm which we now represent having for upwards of thirty years been in the habit of building vessels of war for our own Government, for foreign Governments direct, and for the agents of foreign Governments.

foreign Governments. The Alabama was built in our works, where about 2000 men were at that time employed, without any security, and during her building was constantly inspected by visitors from various parts of the world, and by the officers of Her Majesty's Customs, as proved by the following report from Mr. Morgan, Surveyor of Her Majesty's Customs, Liverpool, dated

the 28th of June, 1862:—
"The officers have at all times free access to the building yards of the Messers. Laird, at Birkenhead, where the said vessel is now lying, and there has been no attempt on the part of her builders to disguise, what is most apparent to all, that she is intended for a ship of war."—Alabama Popes, March 24, 1863."

When ready she was launched and taken into our graving dock, to have her machinery put on board,

and to be masted and rigged.
On the 12th of June this work was so far advanced that the vessel was taken for a trial trip outside the port, and all being found satisfactory, was brought back to our graving dock to be completed. On the 12th of July, more than a fortnight before

On the 12th of July, more than a fortnight before she left the Mersey, she was moved from our works and placed in the Great Float public dock at Birkenhead, to which all parties have access, and was there supplied by the purchaser with coals and provisions for her voyage.

There was no haste or secrecy observed in any of these operations, and had there been anything illegal in the building or the fitting of the ship there was ample time and opportunity for the Government then to have selzed her. They did not do so, although they were informed on the 21st of July by their officers that the ship appeared to be ready for sea, and might leave at any hour she pleased.

This appears by the following extract from a letter This appears by the following extract from a letter

addressed by the Collector of Customs, Liverpool, to the Commissioners of Customs, London, and dated the 21st of July, 1862, a week before the ship left the "I shall feel obliged by the board being pleased to instruct me by telegraph how I am to act, as the ship appears to be ready for sea, and may leave at any hour she pleases."

It would, in fact, appear that the intention of the Government to detain the ship was based, not on the character or condition of the ship her-self, but because a man named Passmore and two others made affidavits that they were engaged to serve on board her, although they did not state that they were engaged by the builders. Sir Roundell Palmer, on the 27th of March, 1863,

Sir Roundell Palmer, on the 24th of March, 1863, alludes to this as follows:—
"But I wish the House to understand that in those depositions there was a great mass of hearsay evidence which, taken by itself, could not form the basis of any action. Of the six depositions transmitted on the 22d of July only one was good for anything at all, viz., the evidence of a person named Passmore, which was sufficient to prove the material facts. Two more were sent, corroborating Passmore on the 24th, and were received by Earl Russell on the 26th." And Mr. Sumner alludes to Passmore's affidavit in

his speech of April, 1869. It it had been true (of which, however, there is no proof) that these men had been engaged to serve on board, the parties so engaging them would have been involved in pecuniary penalties, for payment of which the ship might have been detained until the penalties were satisfied, or good bail given. See the copy of letter from the Commissioners of Customs to he Collector of Customs, Liverpool, dated 22d July,

"We acquaint you that we have communicated with our solicitor on the subject, who has advised us that the evidence submitted is not sufficient to justify any steps being taken against the vessel under either the sixth or seventh section of the act 50 George III, cap. 69, and you are to govern yourself accordingly. The solicitor has, however, stated that if there should be sufficient evidence to satisfy a court of enlistment of individuals, they would be liable to pecuniary penalties, for security of which, if recovered, this department might detain the sinp until those penalties are satisfied or good bail given; but there is not sufficient evidence to require the Customs to prosecute. It is, however, competent for the United States Consul, or any other person, to do so at their own risk if they see fit."

The United States Consul did not, however, avail aimself of this power to prosecute.

The United States Consul and not, however, available himself of this power to prosecute.

A week elapsed after the opinion was given by the solicitor of Customs in London, and the Collector of Customs in Liverpool had reported that the ship appeared to be ready for sea, and might leave at any hour she pleased, and she still remained in the Birtenhead public dock.

We were not requested by the Government to detain the ship, and on the afternoon of the 2sth she was moved from the berth in the Great Float, and the same evening was undocked and came to anchor in

ame evening was undocked and came to anchor in the river off the public landing stage in Liverpool, until the morning of the 29th of July, when she left

he river about 10 o'clock. At this time the Alabama had not on-board any part of her armament, ammunition, or warlike stores, as shown by the Surveyor of Customs' report, July

"I have only to add that your directions to keep a strict tech on the said vessel have been carried out, and I rite in the follost confidence that she left this port with it any part of her armament on board. She had not as uch as a signal-gun or musket."—Alabama Papers. March 1862

We here draw special attention to the fact that we did not supply, or engage to supply, the Alabama, either before or after she left the Mersey, with any part of her armament, provisions, coals, or warlike stores of any description, or engage any men to serve on board her, or to join her after she left the

We mercly completed a contract to build and de ver an unarmed and unequipped ship in the port of

We were never informed by the purchaser of the We were never informed by the purchaser of the Alabama of the arrangements he had made for maning, arming, equipping, and commissioning that tessel at a foreign port, nor had we any idea of her laving gone to the Azores until that fact was generally known by the public.

Our opinion as to the legality of building and delivering the ship in the way we did may not be of much value, but we submit that the opinion of some of the most eminent lawyers of the day should have

of the most eminent lawyers of the day should have seight, and we therefore give the following on a case submitted to them some months after the Ala-bama had left Liverpool:—

OPINIONS OF MR. MELLISH, SIR HUGH CAIRNS, AND MR. KEMPLAY AS TO LEGALITY OF BUILDING THE

ALABAMA.

"I am of opinion that Messrs. Laird had a right to build the ship which has since been called the Alabama in the manner they did, and that they have committed no off ense wainst either the common law or the Foreign Enlistment wainst either the common law or the Foreign Enlistment wainst either the common law or the Foreign Enlistment waint the foreign that the ship be of a simple building of a ship, even although the ship be of a fine building and apparently adapted for warlike purposes, and deliver hind apparently adapted for warlike purposes, and deliver hind apparently adapted for warlike purposes, and deliver sign such that the purchaser is suspected or known to be the slibe ugh the purchaser is suspected or known to be the slibe ugh of a foreign belingerent power, does not constitute as offense against the Foreign Enlistment act (69 George to fine part of the builder, unless the lift, cap. 50, sec. 7) on the part of the builder, unless the

builder makes himself a party to the equipping of the vessel for warlike purposes. The Alabama, indeed, appears to me to have been equipped at the Asores, and not in England at all.

"No. 3 Harcourt Buildings, Feb. 6, 1862."

"We entirely concur in the opinions given by Mr. Mellish on the statements laid before him, and our opinion would not be altered if the fact were that Mesers. La'rd Brothers knew they were building the Alabama for an agent of the Confederate Government.

"April 17, 1863.

"AMRS KEMPLAY."

We also give the opinion of Chief Baron Follock on

We also give the opinion of Chief Baron Poliock on the trial of the Alexandra, June, 1863:— "Many allusions in the course of this case had been made to the Alabams, but he held that as that vessel left Liverpool unarmed, and as a simple abip, she committed no unlawful act; and we had nothing to do with the fact that, at a subsequent period, she was armed and converted into a vessel of war at Terceira."

We have stated that the Alabama left the Mersey an unarmed ship, and was not fitted or furnished as a man-of-war. This is confirmed by the following extrects from the letters and speeches of Lord Cla-rendon and Sir Roundell Palmer, the Solicitor-

Lord Clarendon's letter to Mr. Adams, December 2, 1865, quoted by Earl Russell in his speech, March 27, 1868:—

"It is, nevertheless, my duty, in closing this correspondence, to observe that no armed vessels departed during the war from a British port to craise against the commerce of the United States."

Solicitor-General's (Sir Roundell Palmer's) speech

"It was not till the Alabama reached the Azores that she received her stores, her captain, or her papers, and that she holsted the Confederate flag. It is not true trus she departed from the shares of this country as a ship aimed for war."

Lord Paimerston also, in the debate of the 27th of March, 1863, makes the following statement:— March, 1963, makes the following statement:—
"I have myself great doubts whether, if we had seized
the Alabama, we should not have been liable to considers
ble damages. It is generally known that she sailed from
this country unarmed and not properly fitted out for war
and that she received her araument, equipment and crew
in a foreign port. Therefore, whatever suspicions we may
have had—and they were well founded, as it afterward
"med out—as to the intended destination of the vessel
her condition at that time would not have justified
seizure."

And the views he then expressed were proved to be correct by the result of the trial in the Alexandra case, which vessel was released after the decision of the House of Lords, and £3700 damages and costs paid by the Government to the owners. See memorandum attached to Earl Russell's letter to Mr. Adams, dated Nov. 3, 1865:—

"The trial ended in the discharge of the vessel, and the costs and damages having been compromised for £3700, she was delivered to the ewners. She was then sent to Nassau, where she was again tried on a similar charge of violation of the Foreign Enlistment act, and again acquitted."

We now come to the question of the price paid for the Alabama and her machinery.

the Alabama and her machinery.

The price we received for constructing the hull, masts, rigging, sails, anchors, cables, and general mercantile outif of the Alabama and her machinery was less than the cost of similar vessels in her Majesty's service, although she was built and her engines made in every respect equal to them. The details of the price we are quite willing to give to her Majesty's Government, should they desire it.

It has been stated that in the conduct of our busi-ness in these transactions we sought our gain irre-spective of municipal or international law, thereby spective of municipal or international law, thereby endangering the relations between this country and America. The opinions of the eminent statesmen and lawyers we have quoted show the building of the Alabama to have been in accordance with the existing laws of England, and in 1861, when we undertook the contract, and for long after, there was nothing to show that our doing so was at variance with the opinions of our own countrymen or with the practice of foreign nations.

But in 1864 other questions had arisen as to the rights of neutrals and belligerents, which rendered it apparent that a strict interpretation of the existing law would not satisfy those whose interests were affected, and in that year we declined to accept an

affected, and in that year we declined to accept an order to build a large iron-clad vessel for an agent of the Confederate Government, although one condition of the contract was to have been that the ship should not be delivered until the conclusion of the war. The cost, however, was to be paid to us by instalments, in such a way and so secured as to make it for us a perfectly safe and profitable commercial transaction, and we were advised by the best authority that there was nothing in our municipal or international law to prevent us taking the contract. Our private gain here was willingly sacrificed, because we felt that, from the complications that had arisen in reference to neutral and belligerent rights, a strict interpretaexisting differences between this country and the American Government, and had there been the same feeling on the subject in 1861, the Alabama would not have been built by us.

We have given these facts and quoted these opin-

ions as to the building of the Alabama to clear that transaction from the erroneous statements with

which it has been surrounded. which it has been surrounded.

It cannot be to the interest of this country to allow public opinion to turn on imperfect information; and as the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty has been rejected, an inquiry instituted by a Royal Commission or a committee of the House of Commons into the support given to the North and South during the war, in reference to ships, warlike stores, guns, ammunition, armor-plates, and the enlistment of men to serve for either of the belligerents, would tend to place all the matters in dispute clearly before the British Parliament and people, and enable them to approach any further negotiations with the United States on a more satis

factory basis than they have hitherto done.

Should a general inquiry of this kind be decided on, we shall be glad to give any information and

on, we shall be gard to give any into macon and assistance in our power.

It is constantly asserted in America, and by many persons in this country, that Mr. J. Laird, M. P. for Birkenhead, was the builder of the Alabama.

This is not the case, as Mr. Laird's interest in our firm ceased before the Alabama was built, and some type before the Alabama was built, and some type before the save in Parliament; but time before his election to serve in Parliament; but we may add that Mr. Laird knew we were building this ship, and for whom we were building her. We must apologize for the length of this letter, but hope that the importance of the subject will justify our requesting its insertion.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants, LAIRD BROTHERS.
Birkenhead Iron Works, Birkenhead, May 25.

THE CHINESE.

A Movement in California to Check their Emigration The Sacramento Record says there is an organization of white men in California and Nevada, the members of which are pledged to oppose the employment of Chinamen. The Record

says:"It is a secret organization, extending throughout this State and Nevada. The circle in Truckee alone numbers over two hundred. This organization had much to do with the cent foolish strike by the miners in Grass valley. It is plausibly regarded as a Demomove to humbug workingmen voting the Democratic ticket. A cratic move short time since Santa Cruz had quite a demonstration of these noble specimens of the 'white man's party.' Some of them entered the house of John W. Jervis, at Vine Hill, during the absence of himself and wife, drove some Chinamen off after horribly maltreating them, abused and terrified the children, declared their intention to Democratize the whole country, broke open the wine cellar, and stole, broke, and raised Cain generally with things. In Santa Clara county these fiends have destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property, nor stopped short of taking life itserf. The following, which was received last Tuesday by John Elitch, restaurant keeper of Sau Jose, is a fair specimen of the threatening letters sent to men who employ

"Mr. Elitch—Sir:—Having heard that you employ Chinamen in your establishment (namely your restaurant), I, as one of the committee of Regulators and protectors of the Angio-Saxon race, have to warn you that the employing Asiatics and Mongolians when there are Caucasians willing and anxious to receive the employment by which they may support themselves and their families is strictly prohibited by this society. Already we do number forty thousand members, sworn to protect each and every member with our property and with our lives if necessary. You know too well the 'past to need a recital from me. Two hundred thousand dollars' worth of property have we already stestroyed in this county, and the work is not yet complete; yet the little we have done has had a salutary effect. Jove, who huris huge thunderbolts from high Olympus, wields no greater power than I. If it be true that you are an employer of Chinamen, ere three days have passed over your head your property, the accumulation of years of toil, shall be in ashes. Shapes hot from Tartarus shall take the places of your household gods, and poverty and desolation shall mark my track. Yet if I am misinformed, all shall be well. An acknowledgment or denial over your signature in the Patriot will be sufficient guarantee.

"The Gods Helf Them Weo Helf Themselves." be sufficient guarantee. "The Gods Help Then Who Help Themselves."

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1869. The whole town is on the watch for those new carriages-not the pleasure ones at Central Park, which have become so popular in so short a space of timebut the hansoms that have been gossipped about for the past month. The Hansom Cab Company has had very many and very formidable obstacles with which to deal, and in spite of these the subscriptions have come in with perhaps quite as much rapidity as could have been expected. The number of horse rallways in the city, and the extreme cheapness and carelessness with which they have been laid down, have had something to do towards contributing to this result. The streets are so cut up that anything so lumbersome as a four-wheeled carriage cannot pass through them with any safety to itself, or without having its wheels clogged in the numerous mud-filled ruts. The lightness and smallness of the hansoms therefore render them very desirable, and these qualities the Irish jaunting-carts, which are coming into use here, greatly share with them. Before a long lapse of time, I should not be surprised if the four-wheeled carriages are banished to the bygone ages, and we indulge in nothing but the two-wheeled article. We shall become a riding people, and all pedestrians will have to reside abroad. It is my belief that the reign of the British bur-

lesque blondes in New York will soon come to an end. They may perhaps survive for another season, but not, I think, longer. Mr. Henderson, by the manner in which he last week invited the attack of Mr. Butler, the theatrical critic of the Spirit of the Times, seems to have put his foot into it, and to have given occasion for the striking of the first blow in the demolition of the "pantomimic-spectacular-burlesque." That was the signal for many of the daily and weekly newspapers to rush in and make an attack which they had been waiting for a good pretext to make. The Times had a column-and-a-halflong article on Sunday, and nearly as long a one yesterday, in which Mr. Henderson, Lydia Thompson, Olive Logan, and the whole kit and crew of blondes and anti-blondes, are used up in the choicest reportorial English, profusely sprinkled with sixsyllabled adjectives, such as are not to be found in any dictionary that I wot of. Indeed, almost all the journals seem to have been simultaneously discovering that there is scarcely a theatre in the city that is not infested with English actors and ac tresses, that our native talented is crowded from the boards, and the mediocrity of Albion permitted to fill their place. Even Mr. Wallack seems to have yielded without much struggle to the prevailing passion for the British blonde. It is thought that "Wallack's"-the old, original, chaste, exclusive Wallack's -really exists no longer, and that all that remains is a memory. With the towering success of Mr. Booth's great enterprise the elegant Lester grew naturally jealous, if not indignant. His audiences grew comparatively slim, and his receipts no longer ranked among the first in the city. Some of the best of his old members died, others married and retired, others, coming to the conclusion that they had lagged super fluous long enough, withdrew on a modest compe tency to a lonely widowhood or widowerhood, as the case might be, and could be seen nightly in the lob bies pensively contemplating the scenes of their pas successes. Mrs. Vernon was the last whose death was chronicled. There have been various rumors affoat about the approaching season; but it is quite likely that "Wallack's," in its old sense, will never exist again. It is already usurped by a troupe of pantomimists and dancers.

The Everett Rooms, a place where spiritualism and a number of other quasi religions are brought upon the tapis, are getting to be extremely well attended of a Sunday morning. There everything is broached which in a religious point of view is "improper." Beautiful immoralities are broached a moral guise, and all the allurements spread forth that can be presented by young and handsome ladyspeakers, faultlessly attired, and equally attractive for their "parts of speech" and "parts of dress," A lady named Mrs. Brigham spoke there at some length on Sunday morning, and created a sensation by her sermon, entitled the "Beautiful Life." So far as I can understand it, the "Beautiful Life" consists in casting aside many of those virtuous "prejudices" which are the best safeguards of society. Mrs. Brigham is not Mrs. Brigham Young, as the name might imply; neither are her doctrines Mormonish They are made up of "blossoms," and "flowers," and "joy," and "light," and "ineffableness," and soft general denunciations of everything orthodox and religiously respectable. But she is bright, smart, and piquant, and one of the best sensations of the

Everett Rooms. The police are to have a general overhauling, even the police surgeons. The "clubbing" principle seems to be as great a favorite with them as with the lower orders of blue-coats. The numerous cases of neglect and brutality that have forced themselves upon Superintendent Kennedy's attention leave him no alternative but to root out delinquents. Many of the prisoners are injured, sometimes very badly, yet at no time has there been too few surgeons upon the force to prevent their attending to their duties; so that these many cases of neglect appear wholly without excuse. It is, indeed, time that Kennedy himself should be waked up. He has been napping in his Mulberry street kennel long enough, and there is a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed against him. It is only once in a great while that the brutal ity of the policemen or of the surgeons receives any check. The pelice magistrates too often side with the "Thugs," and it is only when an outrage is so plain and flagrant that it cannot be mistaken, that the injured parties receive justice and the assaulters

Mr. James Fisk, Jr., has signalized himself by taking a party of newspaper-press people to Boston and back for nothing. It seems to be a prevalent notion with "outsiders" that every newspaper man accepting an invitation of this kind is necessarily a Bohemian of the worst dye, and is expected to give, and does give, an immense quantity of puffing in re turn. The Bohemians-who, by-the-by, have to bear a great many other people's sins on their shoulderswere excluded from this Fisk symposium, many of the partakers of which number among the highesttoned press gentlemen of New York.

Mr. Edwin Booth, the well-known tragedian, was married yesterday, at Long Branch, to Miss Mary McVicker, formerly of Chicago. The ceremony was performed by the bride's grandfather, the Rev. S. F.

Myers, of California. At length a long-talked-of project is to be put in execution. This is the erection of a library and reading-room for sailors, in defiance of "bonus money," "blood-money," landsharks, boarding-house keepers, and the whole string of frauds who conspire to keep the sailor out of his rights. The structure is to cost about \$100,000, and will vie in beauty and utility with the palace that has lately been run up by the Young Men's Christian Association. It is intended, too, that the sailors shall be instructed in the common English branches, and in navigation, and that the building shall become the nucleus of protective institutions of various kinds, all for Jack Tar's especial behoof and advantage,

I will say nothing to you of the thefts, the mur ders, the suicides, the homicides, that were reported at police headquarters last night, and with which the papers reek this morning, for the simple reason that none of them present any especially valient features. Crime has to be very uniqu nowadays to awaken more than a passing exclama tion; and perhaps the public would be more tickled with the relation of what, at infinite pains, is kept out of the papers, than it is with the less disrepu table affairs that appear in them. All Bana,

... The Butler prize of \$50, at Amherst, for the best comprehension of "Butler's Analogy," has been awarded to John H. Eastman, of Windsor, New

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Bone of Contention in the English Parliament-Conflict Between the Lords and the Commons on the Irish Church Question.

Atrocious Murder in Memphis -Calamity in Ohio - Fi-nancial and Commercial Reports.

FROM ENGLAND.

The Irish Church Question—Conflict Between the House of Lords and House of Commons— Public Feeling on the Rumored Rejection of the Bill.

By Atlantic Cable, LONDON, June 7, 1869 .- The announced predetermination of the majority of the House of Lords to reject the Irish Church bill has caused intense excitement and threatens to precipitate an eventually inevitable conflict between the Lords and the Commons. It is rumored in some quarters that the announcement was only made to feel the public pulse and to ascertain how far the House of Lords dare go. It is the general impression that the bill will be thrown out on

the second reading. The Standard (Tory) admits that the peril of the proposed action is too obvious to be ignored even by the least thoughtful or conscientious of the hereditary legislators, but says that the Lords have resolved tary legislators, but says that the Lords have resolved, in compliance with the urgent demands from tens and hundreds of theusands in every part of the country, to risk all in a contest with the imperious Minister and an over-searing majority in the Commons. Should they be crushed in the struggle, not only will the Church and the Constitution fall with them, but the liberties of England will be sacrificed to the ascendancy of that democratic principle which is the most dangerous foe to personal political freedom. It matters not whether those who approved recret the most dangerous foe to personal political freedom. It matters not whether those who approved regret the decision to give battle. There is nothing left for them to do but take their piaces in the ranks and ight for all they hold dearest, with the full certainty that everythink is at stake. Let the whole Protestant conservative power of the realm be exerted to give the House of Lords such support by public opinion as to restrain the struggle within the limits of the Constitution, and make the self-willed, overbearing Minister, who at heart has the limits of the Constitution, and make the self-willed, overbearing Minister, who at heart has always been an enemy of the Lords, and likely is exasperated at his unexpected defeat, feel that there are limits which he dare not transgress. Already his organs have threatened that what has transpired deserves impeachment, and it is necessary that he be made to feel that he dare not execute a threat which would not only be dealt at the Lords, but at the wealthy and resolute influential classes of England and Ireland, which form an actual majority in the English nation. the English nation.

The Morning Post shows that the rejection of the bill will not prevent its ultimate passage, and discredits the idea that the Lords will refuse a second

eading.

The Star, in threatening language, says that the Irish Church must not cumber the ground after December and that the least said on that subject will be proclaimed from the house tops. The House of Lords is not a more logical, desirable, or excusable institution than the Irish Church, and in the fever heat that will follow the rejection of the bill a heat will be generated such as has not been seen since the people of Birmingham threatened to march on London in the name of reform, and cries will be heard calling for the downfall of an obsolete Chamber that no longer disguises its anachronism of existence by hereditary descent. The deference to popular will, which the late Duke of Wellington once said ought never again to be withheld, with pure blindness buzzards the misguided noblemen, who require to be further convinced of the opinion of the country at large. It is not worth while to attempt a demon-stration of that opinion. When the issue comes, their lordships will probably wish they had been wise

News states that the vote of the House of Lords can at the worst postpone for only a few months the fate of the Irish Church, and the indirect effect will render it graver to raise the question. The position that the House of Lords holds in the constitution and its relations with the constituencies of the House of Commons and the executive powers of the Crown are self-adjusting, and if a hitch occurs in the machinery it sets itself in order by its own action. The House of Lords stands outside of the system, guided by good sense, and falls only to be brought into harmony with the rest of the constitution when the forcible obtrusion put upon it by a number of its members, is sufficient to overbear the opinion of the original body. A biassed jury has to be packed to judge whether the second Chamber in doing its work on these conditions can be permanent on the part of the Government. The Lords seem bent upon forcing public notice on the position constitution and its relations with the constituencies seem bent upon forcing public notice on the position of the Peers and threaten a revival of the preten-sions, long since abandoned by it, of the old baronial attitude of its natural days, when the Commons were

attitude of its natural days, when the commons were only allowed the humble supplications of petitions and did not in reality goven the country.

The Telegraph in a moderate, timid article concludes that the voice of the country has spoken unmistakably and finally, and if forced to speak again its accents would be a resolve no longer to utter :

free indignation or to preserve moderation, a mood which to the last it would earnestly maintain.

The Times says that on the eve of the coming crisis nothing since the throes which preceded the passage of the Reform bill can be compared to the consequences which will attend the threatened contest of the Bears and the vernit. duct of the Peers, and the result of the struggle is not at all doubtful. If the Lords succeeded at first they would be compelled to undergo a second ten-der of the measure already rejected. The first re-sults of this action will touch all interests, and jeopardize not only themselves and their privileges, but also the peer of the great towns and the out also the peace of the great towns and the main tenance of law and order throughout the country Above all, they will do their best to provoke an outburst of passionate violence in an unhappy country the vast majority of whose inhabitants they propose to outrage by a contemptaous disregard of their wishes. As to the majority of the opposition hes. As to the majority of the opposition Times draws the conclusion that the mem-have resolved to intrench themselves in their own opinions and rely on their funcied power in disdain of the consequences to themselves. The nation would be rudely awakened from the delusion, and it cannot be doubtful which party will succeed in the contest, the Peers themselves or the nation. The only question will not be whether the power which the Lords think they possess shall not be proved to be non-existent, but whether the power they can exercise will not be so irreparably broken s to vanish out of existence.

Outside of the comments of the public press the Outside of the comments of the public press to people generally talk in a very revolutionary strain. The probability is that the Lords will be alarmed into the passage of the bill; but the mere fact of the amouncement of their inclination to use their power to defeat it evidently excites general discussion adverse to the continuation of hereditary legislation.

By Atlantic Cable. LONDON, June 8—A. M.—Consols for money, 92%; and for account, 92%. United States Five-twenties, 50%. Railways steady. Erie, 18%; Illinois Central, Erie, 1834; Illinois Central,

187 Atlantic and Great Western, 2436.

Liverpool, June 8—A. M.—Cotton firmer; uplands, 11% d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Wheat, 9s. 6d. for California White, and 8s. 8d. for red Western. Peas, 36s. 6d. LONDON, June 8-A. M .- Tailow, 33s. 6d. This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, June 8-P. M.-Consols for money, 92%

or account, 92%; U. S. Five-twenties, 80%. Ameri-an stocks firm. LIVERPOOL, June 8-P. M.-Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer at better prices. Breadstuffs dull. Flour, 21s. 6d. Lard, 71s. 6d. Navai stores

HAVRE, June 8 .- Cotton unchanged, Stock Quetations by Telegraph 1 P. M. Giendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:
N. Y. Cent. R. 190 West. Union Tel. 40% Mich. S. and N. I. R. 109% Mil. & St. Paul R. 75 Cle. and Pitt. R. 97% Mil. & St. Paul pref. 85% Chi. and N. W. com. 90% Adams Express. 59% Chi. and N. W. pref. 102 United States. 67 Chi. and R. I. R. 120% Tennessee 68, new. 64 Pitta. F. W. & Chi. R. 157% Gold. 188% Pacific Mail Steam. 83% Market irregular.

FROM THE WEST.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, Personal.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 8 .- General Smith, Congressman elect from this district, arrived from Washington last evening.

A Murder was committed last night in the upper part of the city, the victim being an unoffending old negro named Pleasant, and the murderer a notorious rowdy named Pat. Molony. While the negro was passing Molony walked up behind him, and, without the slightest provocation, placed a pistol at the back of his head and blew out his brains. Molony escaped.

A Prize-Fight in Two Rounds. Youngstown, Ohio, June 8.—A prize-fight came off near here yesterday between two men named Jones and Boosley, for \$300 a side. On the second round Jones was knocked out of time, and Boosley declared winner. No arrests have been made.

An Opinion.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8. - Attorney-General Williamson delivered an opinion to-day that the Specific Appropriation bill and other measures passed by the House at the close of the special session, after the resignation of 42 Democratic members, was in accordance with all the requirement of the Constitution, and ought to be obeyed as a constitutional law.

Shocking Calamity Reported.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, June 8 .- It is reported that there were seven persons drowned Sunday at Crown City or Rankin's Point, twenty miles below here. Four men, two women, and one child went out in a skiff, it is said, to ride on the swell of a passing steamer. The skiff being heavily laden, sunk, and all hands were drowned. A Woman's Rights Convention.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. INDIANAPOLIS, June 8 .- A Woman's Rights Convention meets at Morrison's Opera Hall, in this city, to-day. The only notables expected to be present are Mrs. Livermore of Chicago and Miss Cozens of St. Louis.

Fire in Cincinnati. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, June 8 .- At a quarter past two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the frame building No. 149 West Front street, occuoled by John Gibbons' bakery, the property being owned by J. Van Duzen. The fire originated from the falling of the bakery ovens. Mr. Gibbons and two of his men barely escaped by jumping through the windows, injuring themselves and tearing their clothing.

FROM THE STATE.

Among the Coal Mines-Almost General Sus-pension of Work-The Prospects. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, June 8 .- With the exception of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, in Luzerne county, the suspension of operations continues general throughout the entire anthracite region. The Pennsylvania Company have a full force at work, but on what terms is not known. It was rumored in Hyde Park yesterday that the Schuvlkill county men would resume work today. The strikers as yet have not stated the terms upon which they would be willing to resume work. The operators declare they will not accept any terms based upon the fixed price of coal, such as the 20 per cent, basis.

Should the Hyde Park men succeed in getting 10 per cent. advance, it would now take them five months to make good the losses already sustained. The Hyde Park men are guided by the action of the Schuylkill county men, so that, should the latter resume work immediately, the former will not be more than two or three days in following suit.

The Archibald mines have resolved to stay out for a year, if necessary, to force their company to accede to their demands.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have just discharged fifty laborers at Rondout. They have also stopped running a number of boats. They are delivering about 25 per cent. of this month's contracts.

FROM DELAWARE.

Lay Delegation in the M. E. Church pecial Despatch to Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 8 .- The members of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in this ity, of which the Rev. Alfred Cookman is pastor, have just voted upon the question of lay representation in the General Conference of the denomination. The vote was unanimous in its favor, there being 153 for and none against it.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Stocks weak. Gold, 138%. Exchange, 94. 5-20s, 1862, 1224; do. 1864, 1174; do. 1865, 1184; new, 1194; do. 1867, 1194; 10-40s, 1094; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 914; Canton Company, 63; Cumberland preferred, 33%; New york Central, 189; Reading, 974; Hudson River, 1564; Michigan Central, 1304; Michigan Southern, 1092; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97; Cleveland and Toledo, 109; Chicago and Rock Island, 1184; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne. Rock Island, 118%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 157%; Erie, 29%.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

He Further Explains His Statements Relative to Our International Troubles. In the preface of the forthcoming pamphlet of his late address on American and English affairs, Prof. Goldwin Smith takes occasion to explain of international relations:-The chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign

Relations seemed to speak the mind of the Senate and the nation; and had his speech been followed by action in the shape of a pressure of his demands, as the answer of Great Britain could not be doubtful, the danger of a rupture of friendly relations between the two countries would have been serious. An Enthe two countries would have been serious. An Englishman resident in America may be an imperfect judge of the indications of American feeling; but he has the advantage of knowing something of both sides; and the danger was to be measured, not by the feelings or intentions of the American people alone, but by these combined with the general temper and present mood of the powerful nation against which Mr. Sumner's speech was made.

"I know," says Mr. Sumner, "it is sometimes said that war between ns must come, sooner or latter. The numbers and influence of the party to which the orator alludes are not likely to have decreased since his eloquence has implanted the sense of immeasurable and almost inexplable wrong in the heart of a

ble and almost inexpiable wrong in the heart of a mighty nation recently made conscious of the power of its arms. "There are many among us," he says in another place, "who, taking counsel of a sense of national wrong, would leave the claims to rest without settlement, so as to furnish a precedent for retaintion in kind should England find herself at war." it is obvious that such an issue of the negotiations, which Mr. Sumner's speech has rendered far more probable than it was before, would be nothing but

war deferred.

Nations very seldom wish for war. They are drawn, through diplomatic complications and under the influence of excited feelings, into situations in which war becomes inevitable. "We are drifting towards war," was the memorable expression of an English Minister on the brink of our war with Russia—a war from which we might have been saved if, when we were beginning to be drawn into the fatal current, the consequences of indulging prejudice and allowing passion to break control could have been distinctly presented to the minds of both the parties to the quarrel. In the address, arbitration is advocated as the mode of settling the Alabama claims. It seems to be now the only mode. But var deferred.

most heartily does the writer wish that the English Government, without waiting for a dispute to begin, had secured the one object worth securing, by going straight to the heart of the American people.

One word of personal explanation must be added. The impression appears to prevail in some quarters that the author of the address is receiving a salary as professor in an American university; whence it is inferred that he has lost his right to speak as an Englishman and to plead the cause of England. He is receiving no salary or emolument whatever. His connection with the Cornell University, though greatly prized and cherished by him, is merely honorary, and can in no way interfere with his nationality or his allegiance. His position is simply that of an Englishman residing in the United States for literary purposes, and enjoying, in common with many other foreigners, the temporary protection of American law.

—Edinburgh University lately voted to allow a young lady to attend medical lectures, but the male students vetoed it. -President Burns, of Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, lows, has declined the Presidency of the Iowa Wesleyan University.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Tuesday, June 8, 1869.

The improved activity in the loan market, during the past week, is reflected in the usual hebdomadal statement of the banks, which indicates for the first time an expansion of the loans in excess of the denotice.

This is to continue for a few weeks with the continues for a few weeks. posits. This, if it continues for a few weeks, will have a tendency to harmonize the supply and de-mand of currency, and at the same time to harden mand of currency, and at the same time to harden the rates for loans and discounts. The increase in the loans is \$615,000, and in deposits \$256,279, showing a falling off in the loansble capital of the market at the immediate disposal of the banks of about \$360,000. In the present condition of the market, however, this exhibit is a mere tride, save as an indication of the present tendency of the money current. We quote call loans at 5 per cent, on Government and other desirable collaterals. Discounts are done at 6647 per cent, for choice business paper.

Government bonds, especially the new issues, are weak. Gold, notwithstanding yesterday's sale of a million, is firm, ranging to-day between 13834 and 13834. Premium at 12 M., 13835.

The stock market was fairly active, but prices of most of the speculative shares were weak and lower. State 58, coupon, sold at 3335. City sixes were steady at 100 for the new and 94 for the old issues. The Lehigh gold loan slightly advanced, selling at 3834. Reading Raliroad was active; but lower, selling at 496494. Pennsylvania Raliroad was taken at 5735; Philadelphia and Erie Raliroad at 3245, and Little Schuylkill Raliroad at 45. 12135 was bid for Camden and Amboy Raliroad; 6836 for North Pennsylvania Raliroad, and 3846 for Catawissa Raliroad referred.

36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad, and 3814 for Catawissa Railroad preferred. Canal shares were rather more active. Sales of

Canal shares were rather more active. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 36% a86%; Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 30%, and Morris preferred at 65.

In Canal shares the only transaction was in Big Mountain, which sold at 6. In Bank and Passenger Railway shares nothing was done. 48 was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 1s for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 61 for West Philadelphia, and 12 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 121%@122; 5-26 s of 1862, 122%@122%; do., 1864, 117%@117%; do., Nov., 1865, 118%@118%; do., Jaily, 1865, 119%@120; do. 1867, 119%@119%; do., 1868, 119%@119%; 10-466, 109%@109%. Pacifics, 106%@107%. Gold, 188%.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 8.—The Flour market continues without animation, and the tendency of prices is decidedly downward. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers operate sparingly. Sales of superfine at \$5@5.50; extras at \$5.75@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6@6-50; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6@7; Ohio do. do. at \$7-25 @8-25; and fancy brands at \$8-75@10-50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at \$6.75.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat market, there being no demand except for prime market, there being no demand except for prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of 3000 bushels red at \$1.306.140; amber at \$1.456.163, the latter rate for fancy Michigan; and small lots of white at \$1.656.180. Rye has again declined. Sales of 500 bushels Western at \$1.30; and 500 bushels New York at \$1.33. Corn is in fair request at former rates. Sales of 2500 bushels yellow at 906.91c., latter rate for very choice; 2000 bushels Western mixed at \$466. \$665. Sales and 3000 bushels high mixed and yellow at \$862. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 736 75c.; and Pennsylvania at 600570c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Whisky is offered at 95c. % gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News sec Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Arrived, steamships Britannia, from Glasgow, and Denmark, from Liverpool.

BREST, June 8.—Arrived, steamship St. Laurent, from New York.

Also, steamship City of Antwerp, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE S. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue. New York, W. P. Clyde&Co.
Tng Hudson, Nicholson, for Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Delaware City.
do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. Passed barque L. G. Bigelow, from Cardiff, and brig Tally Ho, from Trinidad, below Reedy Island.

G. Bigelow, from Cardiff, and brig Tally Ho, from Trinldad, below Reedy Ialand.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with
mdse, and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. At noon yesterday, off Absecom, passed barque Honduras, supposed to
be bound for New York. Passed several square-rigged
vessels in the bay and river, bound up.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore,
with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York,
with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barque Meta, Shultz, 64 days from Rotterdam, with
mdse, to C. F. & G. G. Lennig.

Br. barque Comet, Petrie, 35 days from Falmouth, with
iron, etc., to C. B. Dunn.

Br. barque comet, Petrie, 35 days from Mayaguez,
with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Swed, brig Jeannetto, Funck, 34 days from Pernambuco,
with sumar to A. F. Damon.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with 14
barges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodere, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with 6
barges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Barque Finland, Sampo, hence for Antwerp, was off Falmouth Edult.
Brig Nellie Mowe. Nurriman, hence, at Oporto 19th ult.
Brig S. D. Hart, Burgess, hence, at Boston 5th inst.
Brig E. A. Barnard, Beed, for Philadelphia, at Cardenas 18th ult.

Sth ult. Brig George Harris, French, hence, was discharging at Cardenas Bith uit. Brig Mand Potter, Shields, hence, at St. John, N. B., 1st Brig Aims, Kruger, hence for Konigsburg, was off Ply-mouth Statust Sobr Daustiess, Coombs, for Philadelphia, sailed from shon both ult. Schr Shilob, Hubbard, for Philadelphia, was loading at Schr Shilob, Hubbard, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 3d inst.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, hence, at Hoston 5th inst.

Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 4th inst.

Schr Sarah Cullen, Avia, hence, at Charleston 5th inst.

Schr Margaret Reinhart, Hand, cleared at Boston 5th inst., for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr Jesse L. Lanch, Stephens, was at Arroyo, P. R., 13th ult., for Baltimore 16th.